

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not credited to it in this paper and also all other news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
DAILY only	8.00	5.00	2.50
SUNDAY only	2.00	1.00	.50

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
DAILY only	8.00	5.00	2.50
SUNDAY only	2.00	1.00	.50

THE EVENING SUN, \$2.00 per week.
Foreign, \$3.00 per week.
Canada, \$1.50 per week.

Books and the Book World.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

London office, 40-45 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 rue de la Michodière, off rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, 1000 Maryland Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 300 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will send them to the editorial office, we will be glad to accept them in all cases and stamp for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2300.

The Interborough and the Stone and Webster Report.

The expert report on the Interborough situation by Stone and Webster, yesterday, uncovers a far worse situation than the people of New York suspected.

It shows, in a word, that while this company was able to pay, on five cents fare, its cost of operating, its cost of maintenance, its taxes and interest on all its various classes of securities, stocks and bonds before the present high costs came in, it cannot now pay the bare cost of operating on this same fare.

It not only cannot pay the bare cost of operating now but is running behind at the rate of some \$1,113,000 a year on the surface lines alone, and the subway and elevated lines are barely breaking even on operating expenses and taxes.

Without regard, then, to the question of high finance that bedevils the history of the various roads entering into the big system, the ugly fact stands out clearly that they cannot exist on the present five cent fare, to say nothing of not paying anything whatsoever in the way of interest on the investment.

In other words, if these properties had been handed down from heaven to the people of New York as a present, absolutely and wholly free from cost, they could not now be operated on a five cent fare without an annual loss to the community on operating charges alone of \$1,113,000.

Now what does this mean? It means that until the high cost of doing anything gives way, the cost of city passenger transportation cannot and will not continue at five cents. It means that the fare must be advanced to a sum that will at least make these roads self-supporting and with ample allowance for maintenance—ample allowance to insure the people of this greatest of world cities the best transportation system known to man.

To refuse to allow the Interborough Company, and this means the innocent holders of stocks and bonds of that company, to earn any return on its vast investment in this railroad system is something that the sense of honesty and decency in the citizens of this town will never permit, the distinguished Mayor of this Empire City notwithstanding.

So there must be added to the present five cent fare enough to pay operating expenses with maintenance and enough more to pay a fair return on the properties forming Manhattan's peerless municipal railway system.

Anything short of this would be confiscation—rank, intolerable confiscation. Happily the problem, and it is a very big problem, is in the hands of a splendidly able man, Judge MATHEW.

Unclaimed Deposits.

No advertisement is more conservative, in its simple dress of age, than the list of unclaimed bank deposits which periodically appears in the newspapers. Yet none, to readers who have that happy imagination which reacts to stories of treasure trove, is more fascinating. We make no doubt that there are hundreds of persons who take up the paper at the first full in the day's toll and, after reading the President's pursuit of popularity and the Giants' chase after the pennant, turn to the statements of accounts which have lain dormant in the bank so long that under the law they must be advertised.

These columns of fine print are magnetic primarily because, unlike much advertising, they do not tempt the pocket to turn itself inside out. On the contrary, they beg, in a prim and formal way, for some pocket to come and get money. The reader, however, does not expect to find any money of his own there. He is a shrewd person who is sure that he knows where and when he has put his wealth away. He reads, however, in order to discover whether his absent minded friend at the office, Nibblesmasher Smith, has not banked a nest egg and then forgotten it utterly. It would be a triumph to stalk up to Nib's desk and say, Here,

you simple minded sinner, is the record of your thrift and idleness; reward me with a dozen golf balls.

So the philanthropist goes carefully into the advertisement, and if he is a student of the city's life and noted people he finds an occasional thrill. He sees the name of a man recently famous for riches made in munitions, and wonders whether the fellow would take the trouble to go and collect a deposit of \$51,70 made ten years ago. He comes upon the name of a woman once known throughout America as a musical comedy star; she has \$106 to her credit and may need it now if she still lives. Here is the name of an old novelist whose famous name was clouded in a bit of frenzied finance; but he is dead and cannot use the \$68 to recoup his lost fortune. Here is the name of a receiver, one Higgs—surely not Jon, who would not overlook anything. Further on is the name of a man the reader thinks he remembers as having received the D. S. Medal posthumously.

There are names of corporations—land companies which pleaded with the people in vain to build their own homes and died broken hearted; a motion picture concern which might not have expired if its treasurer had remembered that there still remained \$102,40 in the Blank Bank; and even a great telephone company which surely still exists. This last exasperates the hitherto gentle reader. Why do folks ever forget that they have money in the bank? No wonder they fail; no wonder that corporations are always with a poor mouth! It's simple carelessness for anybody to put money in a bank and then forget it's there. The citizen is almost too indignant to finish the column. But he does, after an effort, and right near the bottom he finds his own name, and opposite it the \$77 he could almost swear he drew out just before he got married away back in 1898.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Oyster Bay is not the easiest place in the world to get to. Travelling by rail it is at the end of a devious branch line. By motor it is off the beaten path, far from the main roads which lead to and from the popular places of Long Island.

And yet we read that every Sunday Americans go, not by hundreds but by thousands, to Sagamore Hill to see the place where a man has lain in his grave since last January. There are not special occasions. There was nothing in the way of a speech or a ceremony to attract the 4,000 pilgrims who went in the pitiless heat of last Sunday.

Sometimes it has seemed as if Americans were a people careless of great memories; and then something without plan, something spontaneously rising from the depths of the real national heart, occurs and proves that the apparent forgetfulness is only a mask. In this case the something is the processions up the distant hill of grateful men and women to whom THEODORE ROOSEVELT was the ideal American.

No Handicap on American Trade With Germany.

An argument put forward frequently and vehemently in the effort to force the Senate to swallow whole the treaty of peace and its interwoven covenant of the League of Nations is that unless the United States accepts this document blindly other nations will obtain a trade advantage over us in the reestablishment of commercial relations with German merchants and manufacturers.

Declarations to this effect have been persistently made, notwithstanding the fact that blanket licenses for trade with Germany were authorized on July 14 by the State Department. The absence of American consular officers from Germany has been cited as one cause of difficulty in trading, and to obtain information on this subject the Merchants Association of New York City wrote to WILLIAM J. CARB, Director of Consular Service in the State Department, on August 6 as follows:

"Various statements have appeared in the press to the effect that certain of our allies, England and France particularly, have already reinstated their consular service by opening consular offices in the leading cities of Germany, especially those cities from which shipments to foreign countries are made. So far as we are aware the Government of the United States has not done this, and we are writing to inquire how soon it is expected that American consular service will be reinstated in Germany.

"This matter is one of vital importance to American merchants, especially to those firms which, since they desire to import German products, must have their documents properly consularized. Any statements that you can send us at an early date with regard to this matter will be cordially appreciated."

Mr. CARB's answer to this letter is an official disclaimer of knowledge that French and English consular offices have been reopened in Germany, an official denial that even if they were reopened American merchants would be seriously handicapped by the absence of consular officers of the United States. He says:

"In reply I have to say that so far as this Department has been informed the British and French consular officers have not yet been returned to Germany. With regard to American officers, it does not seem practicable to appoint such officers in Germany until the United States has ratified the peace treaty.

"There should not, however, be any particular difficulty with regard to the documentation of merchandise

shipped from Germany to the United States, as under the law—Section 2844, Revised Statutes—merchandise shipped to the United States may be the absence of an American consular officer be certified by the consular officer of a friendly nation or by two resident merchants. Inasmuch as the consular representatives of Spain are handling American interests in Germany many there would seem to be no difficulty in procuring their certification of invoices. The Department hopes to send its consular officers into Germany promptly upon the ratification of the peace treaty."

Manifestly it is more convenient to do business with the aid of American consular officers than through foreigners, but the absence of the American machinery does not interpose an insuperable obstacle between American importers and German exporters.

This point is important, not only as it may instruct merchants on the procedure they should adopt to get goods out of Germany but as it exposes another of the numerous false assertions which have been made in the attempt to scare the United States into putting on the neck of this country the yoke, Woodrow Wilson has fashioned.

There are names of corporations—land companies which pleaded with the people in vain to build their own homes and died broken hearted; a motion picture concern which might not have expired if its treasurer had remembered that there still remained \$102,40 in the Blank Bank; and even a great telephone company which surely still exists. This last exasperates the hitherto gentle reader. Why do folks ever forget that they have money in the bank? No wonder they fail; no wonder that corporations are always with a poor mouth! It's simple carelessness for anybody to put money in a bank and then forget it's there. The citizen is almost too indignant to finish the column. But he does, after an effort, and right near the bottom he finds his own name, and opposite it the \$77 he could almost swear he drew out just before he got married away back in 1898.

Governor Smith's Undeserved Rejection on His State.

Governor SMITH is so sensible and so well informed on the legislative record that it is peculiarly depressing to have him talk as he did when he said at the Syracuse convention of the State Federation of Labor that:

"We think little of the millions that we spend in conserving our forests, but at the same time we give little thought to the State's greatest asset—the health and welfare of the people."

The fact is that in New York State deep thought has been given and vast sums of money have been spent for the preservation of the health of the people, and no subjects to-day receive more intelligent study than projects for improving living and working conditions. It is folly to attempt to compare the sums disbursed from the treasury for health and welfare work with sums disbursed for other purposes, though it might fairly be said that the conservation of forests, which Governor SMITH cited, is in fact an incident of the general public welfare programme. The public school system, the charitable and curative institutions all have their places in this work.

New York has not neglected the public health. It has a State Health Department and a Public Health Council. Each municipality has its health department, possessing broad powers. Epidemic and endemic diseases, occupational diseases and the problems arising from them are constantly under observation and study, the fruits of which are applied for the public benefit.

New York has done much to promote the welfare of the rural population. It maintains a Department of Farms and Markets to execute the laws relative to the production, transportation, storage, marketing and distribution of food, to aid in the development of agricultural resources, to improve conditions of life in rural districts. It has an Advisory Board for the Promotion of Agriculture. It maintains a State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, an agricultural experiment station at Geneva, an Agricultural College at Cornell University, State schools of agriculture at Alfred University, at Farmingdale, at Morrisville, at St. Lawrence University, at Cobleskill. At Alfred University it has a State school of clay working and ceramics, and a State school of agriculture and domestic science at Delhi. These institutions are only the more ambitious projects for the promotion of agriculture and domestic science, enterprises essential to the health and welfare of the community.

For industrial labor the State has done much. The Department of Labor, administered by the State Industrial Commission, is divided into bureaus covering inspection, statistics and information, mediation and arbitration, industries and immigration, employment, workmen's compensation, "and such other bureaus as may be required." There is an Industrial Council of five representatives of employers and five representatives of employees to advise the Industrial Commission on questions submitted to it. The Industrial Commission is specifically charged with carrying into effect, by rules and regulations, the provisions of the labor law, "with particular reference to sanitation, minimizing fire hazards in factories, guarding dangerous machinery, &c., it being the policy and intent of the law that all places to which the law applies shall be so constructed, equipped and conducted as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health and safety of the persons employed therein." The commission also has power to make special investigations into "a matter of dangerous dust, gas, fumes and temperature, and for guarding against the same." An important provision of the law with regard to the powers of the Industrial Commission is thus stated in the Legislative Manual:

"The rules and regulations of the Industrial Commission shall be submitted before adoption to the Industrial Council for their consideration and advice, and when so considered and so adopted have the force and effect of law, and may be enforced in the same manner as the labor law. Such rules and regulations constitute the Industrial Code."

We have no room even to give a catalogue of the statutes that have been adopted by the Legislature and approved by Governors for the protection of children, women and men in industry. They constitute a large volume, in which practically every occupation is treated, and enlightened restrictions are laid on employers and employees alike for the safeguarding of all. This code is not ideal, we dare say, but it represents an honest public effort to end bad practices and establish good conditions. The statutes are enforced at great expense to the taxpayers and high cost to employers. They deal with an intricate and difficult subject, as to the details of which men honestly differ, and they record an advanced public spirit on labor's rights of which no New Yorker need be ashamed.

Governor SMITH's reflection on New York State's record in health and welfare work is unworthy of him and unjust to the State whose Chief Executive he is.

General Pershing's Reception.

General PERSHING has taken part in too many formalities of rejoicing and witnessed too many festivals of national exuberance to mistake the quality of the reception New York gave to him yesterday.

His official details were in accordance with a prearranged programme and designedly simple. But the plaudits which greeted him from the man and woman in the street were from the heart and could not be misinterpreted.

Among the cities which General Pershing has visited New York must head the list as the most easily won.

The fact that 200 quarts of kielbasa were further discovered in a teamster's wagon further embitter the man who considers himself the unluckiest of beings because every time he orders tea he gets it.

Harried suburban Jerseymen threaten to leave the State flat, to quit and to come back to New York. For a time since the dry spell began up to the very day of their return from vacation, September 1, to be exact, two moist tours remained for them within the State. If their fancy turned to the sea the ocean drive from Sandy Hook to Atlantic City was brightened, as they viewed it, by many wide open doors, and bars only a little less so. Had the hills greater charm for their souls, they offered no less for parched throats. The hill tours had more inducement for those who cared not only for the moment's joy but also kindly laid supplies for future relief. But now one blast from stern Justice as descending as the winds which sweep the blustering stretches of Death Valley has left the pleasant oases as moistureless as a mummy and, save for the chatter of undisturbed squirrels, as cold. This may explain why of the two dozen candidates for Governor, only one has been elected to the office of Governor. The provision in the national prohibition enforcement bill allowing home made wines and cider to be kept in private establishments will undoubtedly inspire more than one party on that immortal lyric "Home, Sweet Home."

There are ninety-six Senators. Usually when a roll call shows an absence of a quorum tinkling bells sounding in cloak rooms, lobbies, restaurant and committee rooms summon into the chamber Senators who, trying to look as if they had not just entered, stand until a clerk calls their names and a quorum "develops," as it is called. But last night when the roll call showed only two Senators present, Mr. La Follette, who had been elected to the chamber to vote on some of Mr. La Follette's amendments to the land leasing bill. On one he offered there were 8 years and 30 days, 11 short of a quorum. Bells rang, pages, assistant clerks, clerks, messengers, all looked on as if the roll call were proceeding in order; clerks politely flagged pens, papers and books as if momentarily interrupted in the roll call, but no quorum came. Do not, reader, think the absentees were afraid to vote; they were "drafted" that if they returned and they would resume their speech, which up to that time had consumed only thirty hours, equal merely to six full legislative days.

tection of children, women and men in industry. They constitute a large volume, in which practically every occupation is treated, and enlightened restrictions are laid on employers and employees alike for the safeguarding of all. This code is not ideal, we dare say, but it represents an honest public effort to end bad practices and establish good conditions. The statutes are enforced at great expense to the taxpayers and high cost to employers. They deal with an intricate and difficult subject, as to the details of which men honestly differ, and they record an advanced public spirit on labor's rights of which no New Yorker need be ashamed.

Governor SMITH's reflection on New York State's record in health and welfare work is unworthy of him and unjust to the State whose Chief Executive he is.

General Pershing's Reception.

General PERSHING has taken part in too many formalities of rejoicing and witnessed too many festivals of national exuberance to mistake the quality of the reception New York gave to him yesterday.

His official details were in accordance with a prearranged programme and designedly simple. But the plaudits which greeted him from the man and woman in the street were from the heart and could not be misinterpreted.

Among the cities which General Pershing has visited New York must head the list as the most easily won.

The fact that 200 quarts of kielbasa were further discovered in a teamster's wagon further embitter the man who considers himself the unluckiest of beings because every time he orders tea he gets it.

Harried suburban Jerseymen threaten to leave the State flat, to quit and to come back to New York. For a time since the dry spell began up to the very day of their return from vacation, September 1, to be exact, two moist tours remained for them within the State. If their fancy turned to the sea the ocean drive from Sandy Hook to Atlantic City was brightened, as they viewed it, by many wide open doors, and bars only a little less so. Had the hills greater charm for their souls, they offered no less for parched throats. The hill tours had more inducement for those who cared not only for the moment's joy but also kindly laid supplies for future relief. But now one blast from stern Justice as descending as the winds which sweep the blustering stretches of Death Valley has left the pleasant oases as moistureless as a mummy and, save for the chatter of undisturbed squirrels, as cold. This may explain why of the two dozen candidates for Governor, only one has been elected to the office of Governor. The provision in the national prohibition enforcement bill allowing home made wines and cider to be kept in private establishments will undoubtedly inspire more than one party on that immortal lyric "Home, Sweet Home."

There are ninety-six Senators. Usually when a roll call shows an absence of a quorum tinkling bells sounding in cloak rooms, lobbies, restaurant and committee rooms summon into the chamber Senators who, trying to look as if they had not just entered, stand until a clerk calls their names and a quorum "develops," as it is called. But last night when the roll call showed only two Senators present, Mr. La Follette, who had been elected to the chamber to vote on some of Mr. La Follette's amendments to the land leasing bill. On one he offered there were 8 years and 30 days, 11 short of a quorum. Bells rang, pages, assistant clerks, clerks, messengers, all looked on as if the roll call were proceeding in order; clerks politely flagged pens, papers and books as if momentarily interrupted in the roll call, but no quorum came. Do not, reader, think the absentees were afraid to vote; they were "drafted" that if they returned and they would resume their speech, which up to that time had consumed only thirty hours, equal merely to six full legislative days.

It is not in their intricacies alone that the President is making a circle and the Senators are making the points.

"The Condemner of Washington."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The President starts his month's campaign to bolster up the unchangeable League of Nations plan and peace treaty with the declaration to his Columbus audience that "I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington." After nearly a year of European travel on the subject of the League of Nations, the President, in his own words, "has been in the hands of the League of Nations."

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

OUR NATIONAL HYMN.

The Place of "The Star Spangled Banner" Established by the War.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Recent editorial comment in the Musical Monitor in support of Miss Kitty Cheatham's arguments that both words and music of "The Star Spangled Banner" are inappropriate for use as our national hymn would indicate that the agitation for a new national anthem is still carried on in some quarters notwithstanding the war has established "The Star Spangled Banner" more firmly than ever in the hearts of the American people.

More than four million soldiers and half a million sailors under arms during the past year have learned respect for the words and music of what is now universally recognized as the American national anthem. It only remains for Congress to confirm officially what our people and the nations of the world have long recognized as the national hymn of the United States. It should now be done to set at rest for all time any further controversy on the subject in our own land. There is none elsewhere.

No amount of criticism, either of words or music, can alter the fact that "The Star Spangled Banner" is officially recognized by our army and navy and by the diplomats of foreign countries as the American anthem and that it is played as such by the military bands of all countries. Therefore, no matter what genius may arise in future to compose words or music for a new anthem, we are no more likely to see the day when "The Star Spangled Banner" is superseded than we are to see "God Save the King" discarded by Great Britain. The hands of the clock of history may not be turned backward.

There have been many attempts to introduce in this country a new tune for "America," needless to say without success, as the melody of "God Save the King," written by an English composer, is one of the best national hymn tunes in the world and has been adopted by nearly a score of nations as a melody for their patriotic songs and national anthems. It is an ideal melody, being easily within the compass of all voices, and the text is far superior to the words of "God Save the King," which do not compare in literary quality with those of our own anthem.

In November, 1917, I contributed an article to THE SUN from which the following is a quotation:

Now in this fatal hour our people begin to realize the spirit of the immortal words composed by Francis Smith, the great English composer, during the bombardment of Baltimore by the fleet of that great nation with whom we are to-day fighting shoulder to shoulder in the defense of liberty. At all—and the average American soldier knows the words of even the first verse—the anthem played as an instantaneous number would be very impressive.

No one who has heard it played by the full Marine Band on the steps of the great Capitol in Washington, while Old Glory slowly fluttered down from the flagstaff, the audience of thousands with heads uncovered and the soldiers and sailors among them, all singing with a fervor that the music has an impressive dignity or that it is very much more appropriate to Key's verses than the frivolous words of the old English drinking song for which the melody was originally composed, "To Anacreon in Heaven."

Again in March, 1918, I wrote THE SUN on the same subject, from which the following is quoted:

We frequently hear the music of our national anthem criticized, on the ground that it is too slow and that because of the great range from low B flat to high F. The German national hymn, "Die Wacht am Rhein," has exactly the same compass. It is a fact, however, that the national anthem is sung the extreme notes are well covered by the low and high voices, the singing is usually supported by an orchestra, and the band and the general effect is good.

As it reverberates around the world played by the superb bands of our allies the music of the people who we admire and respect the music, because they will know that it represents the best traditions and mightiest resources of a nation of 116,996,000 of free people, and that it is a respect to it also for the war is over.

What we Americans need is not a new national anthem but more reverence for the music and music of the past. The music which we already possess, and which is indelibly bound up with traditions of this and our motherland for more than a century, is a music which we should not allow to be lost. It is a music which we should not allow to be lost. It is a music which we should not allow to be lost.

In regard to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" the eminent critic Henry T. Finck has expressed the opinion that while inferior to the Russian and Austrian hymns it is far superior musically to "Die Wacht am Rhein," and that it is the best of the great national hymns of the world.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of our national anthem, it has stood the test of more than a century of American history and five wars, and has become an integral part of the life of our people. And now at the close of the war, when the nation is united and the people are proud, it is a music which we should not allow to be lost.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding and of Britain's six votes in the assembly of the league to America's one.

It is scarcely a long time that the President has been confined to Washington, but that it seems long to him shows the state of mind toward America's policy in Europe that was and is quite ready to sacrifice them to other peoples, as in the matter of branding